

# COOLING EQUIPMENT FOR A MOTOR VEHICLE, IN PARTICULAR FOR AN EXCAVATOR

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

### Field of Art:

The present invention relates to cooling equipment for an excavator.

### Description of Prior Art:

As known in the art, an excavator is provided, among other things, with cooling  
equipment designed for lowering the temperature of one or more coolant liquids set in circulation  
to and from the mechanical members that generate thermal energy.

Such cooling equipment comprises, in general, an air intake, an air-delivery duct to one  
or more devices (such as radiators) for the cooling of fluids (coolant water, air, hydraulic oil,  
etc.), and a fan operable to send a flow of ambient air from the air intake towards the cooling  
devices, through the delivery duct, for providing the desired cooling on the fluids.

As an example, in the past, a first solution has been proposed, in which the air intake is  
located laterally on the bonnet of the excavator. In this case, the radiator is set directly facing the  
air intake.

The major advantage of this solution is essentially the fact that the dimensions of the  
radiator are not linked to other dimensional characteristics of the excavator (such as the width  
thereof in a direction transverse to the direction of movement), so that the manufacturer can  
decide, with a certain degree of freedom, the overall dimensions of the excavator itself. In  
addition, the above configuration results in a lower noise level of the cooling system as observed  
in the cab of the vehicle, since the noise is emitted in a lateral direction, away from the cab.

On the other hand, the drawbacks of this first solution of the prior art are due  
fundamentally to the fact that the flow of air, under conditions when the excavator is moving, is  
directed parallel to the face of the radiator. As a result, there is not an optimal use of the motion  
of the motor vehicle itself for a complementary cooling of the radiator; a complementary cooling  
which is otherwise to be added to the cooling obtained by means of the forced flow of air  
generated by the fan. This is all the worse since a moving excavator requires a power which is  
clearly higher than the power required under normal stationary working conditions, above all

when it involves an excavator mounted on wheels and not on tracks.

Some calculations, which are backed up by corresponding experiments, have indicated that the operations of stationary digging with the excavator require only approximately 70% of the power that is necessary when the same excavator is moving. This means that, as has been  
5 mentioned, during movement, the radiator is required to dissipate more heat than is necessary under stationary working conditions.

Consequently, with the first solution previously illustrated, in critical conditions it is necessary to increase the speed of the fan. However, such an increase is possible only up to a certain limit, since there are constraints due to the maximum operating speed of the engine to  
10 which the fan is connected and to the coupling between the engine shaft and the fan shaft. Alternatively, it would be possible to open the bonnet in front of the radiator so as to allow unobstructed passage of air and thus to increase the air flow for cooling purposes. However, opening of the bonnet is not desirable because in this way the noise produced by the cooling equipment increases considerably. Moreover, this would result in an increase of the amount of  
15 dust that would deposit on the outer surface of the radiator itself, with readily imaginable undesirable effects.

Conversely, in a second known solution, the air intakes are set on the front part of the vehicle bodywork, oriented in the direction of normal travel. Also in this case the radiator is set facing the air intakes.

This second solution has the evident advantage that, in the conditions in which the  
20 excavator requires maximum dissipation of thermal energy, i.e., when the excavator is moving, this dissipation is facilitated by the motion of the vehicle itself.

However, in this second embodiment of the known art, the radiator is located very close to the cab in which the driver sits, and moreover it receives the flow of air hit-on, which further  
25 increases the noise level. Furthermore, since both the air intakes and the radiator are located alongside the arm of the excavator, when the latter is in working conditions, there is consequently an increase in the deposit of dust on the outer surface of the radiator. This results in a layer of dust which considerably reduces heat exchange between the forced flow of air and the liquid passing through the radiator.

The purpose of the present invention is therefore to provide cooling equipment for motor  
30 vehicles, in particular for excavators, that are exempt from the drawbacks described above.

Consequently, according to the present invention cooling equipment is provided for motor vehicles according to the characteristics claimed in claim 1.

## **SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

Cooling equipment for an excavator, in which a longitudinal axis of a first portion of a delivery duct is substantially parallel to the axis of the excavator, while a longitudinal axis of a second portion of the delivery duct is substantially transverse with respect to the longitudinal axis.

## **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

The present invention will now be described further, by way of example, with reference to the accompanying drawings.

Figure 1 illustrates a portion of the bodywork of an excavator, showing the air intakes and the place in which the rest of the cooling equipment forming the subject of the present invention is located.

Figure 2 illustrates a side of the bodywork of the excavator of Figure 1, in which a removable side bonnet panel has been raised to disclose the radiator set inside the bodywork.

Figure 3 illustrates the same side as the one represented in Figure 2, in which the lateral bodywork has been removed completely to provide a clearer view of the details which form part of the equipment constituting the subject of the present invention.

Figure 4 shows a plan view of the portion of the excavator as illustrated in Figures 2 and 3.

## **DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION**

It is to be noted that, with reference to the attached figures, only the items that are useful for a clear understanding of the present invention will be numbered and described in detail.

In the attached drawings, the reference number 10 designates, as a whole, a motor vehicle (in particular an excavator), on which the cooling equipment 20 that forms the subject of the present invention is mounted. The excavator 10 presents an axis of longitudinal symmetry (a) (Figure 4), which identifies two preferential directions of movement (forward and backward movement), represented schematically in Figure 4 by a double-headed arrow F.

The excavator 10 comprises, in a known manner, a bodywork 11 (Figure 1), comprising a front hydraulic arm 12 and a cab 13 designed to accommodate an operator (not illustrated). The bodywork 11 is mounted on a chassis (not illustrated), to which there are associated two axles (not illustrated), each comprising a corresponding pair of wheels 14 (only one wheel 14 is visible in Figure 1).

The cooling equipment 20 is located in a portion 11a of the bodywork 11, which is positioned, in the present case, to the right of the operator, who is seated, as has been said, in the cab 13. The portion 11a of the bodywork 11 in turn comprises air intake openings 15a, 15b provided on the front part of the portion 11a.

Said particular arrangement of the openings 15a, 15b, as has been said, favors entrance of the coolant air, in the directions indicated by the arrows A1 and A2 as illustrated in Figure 4, during motion of the excavator 10 in the forward direction. Alongside the air intake 15a, headlights 16 are provided in a known manner.

With reference to Figures 2, 3 and 4, the part of the equipment 20 housed inside the portion 11a of the bodywork 11 comprises the aforementioned openings 15a, 15b (the air flows being in the directions indicated by the arrows A1 and A2) connected, in fluid-dynamic manner, to a radiator 17 by means of an air-delivery duct 18.

By way of partial covering of the opening 15b and in such a way as not to disturb the flow of air in the direction indicated by the arrow A2, a deflector G is provided for guiding the air coming from the opening 15a (arrow A1).

The radiator 17 is provided, in a conventional way, with a suction fan V for taking in the ambient air, said fan V being set in rotation about an axis X (Figure 4) by the engine M of the excavator 10 in a known manner. In addition, the radiator 17 is connected hydraulically, in a usual manner, by means of tubes (not illustrated) for conveying the coolant liquid to the parts of the excavator 10 that need to be cooled.

With further reference to Figure 4, the openings 15a, 15b are located in a position that is substantially perpendicular to the respective air flows defined by the arrows A1, A2 when the excavator 10 moves forward according to one of the two directions identified by the arrow F. The air-delivery duct 18, in particular, has a first stretch 18a, of which a longitudinal axis (b) is substantially parallel to the aforementioned axis of symmetry (a) of the excavator 10. A second stretch 18b of the duct 18 is set transverse to the radiator 17 and has an axis of longitudinal

symmetry (c) which is substantially transverse with respect to the axis (a). The first stretch 18a and the second stretch 18b are connected physically to one another by a third stretch 18c, which substantially follows the outline of the portion 11a of the bodywork 11. In particular, as will be seen better in what follows, the duct 18, according to a preferred solution, uses the portion 11a of the bodywork 11 as an air guiding wall.

In other words, the cooling equipment 20 has at least one air intake 15a, 15b positioned in a manner so that it is substantially perpendicular to the respective air flows, defined by the arrows A1, A2, whereby air flow is forced there through as a result of the forward movement of the excavator 10, whilst the radiator 17 is positioned in a substantially tangential manner with respect to the air flows defined by the arrows A1, A2.

With this particular arrangement of the opening 15a and of the radiator 17, there is the advantage of having at least one air-intake opening 15a (or 15b) set in a favorable position with respect to the forward direction of movement of the excavator 10, without, however, having at the same time the drawback that the radiator 17 directly faces the opening 15a (or 15b). Consequently, with this solution the air is prevented from impinging directly upon the radiator 17 and in so doing, causing a troublesome noise. Moreover, any fouling of the surface of the radiator 17 with the dust raised by the wheels 14 and/or by the arm 12 is reduced or even prevented during operating conditions, due to the longer distance between the radiator and the air intake openings 15a, 15b.

Again with reference to Figure 4, alongside the radiator 17, housed in a position upstream of the radiator 17 with respect to the direction of flow of the air inside the delivery duct 18, is a fuel tank T, the outer wall of which forms a portion of the delivery duct 18. Additionally, a battery B is set facing the opening 15a and is impinged upon directly by the flow of air defined by the arrow A1. In other words, the battery housing is part of the first stretch 18a.

Furthermore, as illustrated in Figures 1 and 3, the air intake 15a is situated on a front box-shaped element 11b (containing the aforementioned battery housing), which forms an integral part of the portion 11a of the bodywork 11. This front element 11b has the function of further silencing the entry of the air from the opening 15a.

Another advantageous element of the present invention is represented by the fact that, as illustrated in Figure 2, the radiator 17 is covered by a pivotable side bonnet panel 19, which enables easy access to the radiator 17 and associated elements, without having to gain access to

these elements by passing through the openings 15a, 15b. The removable side bonnet panel 19 furthermore forms a side wall of the air-delivery duct 18, more in particular, at the portion 18c. Although the panel 19 could have air-entry openings, it is preferred not to in order to further reduce noise transmission towards the environment. Moreover, air entering through openings in the panel 19 would disturb the laminar flow of air through the duct 18.

With reference to Figure 4, with the solution proposed by the present invention, the dimensions of the radiator 17 are imposed not by the transverse dimension TR of the bodywork 11, but by the longitudinal dimension LN thereof. This represents a considerable advantage. In effect, whilst the transverse dimensions TR of the excavator 10 are imposed and limited by constructional requirements and an important part of the transverse side is occupied by the arm 12, the manufacturer has, instead, a certain degree of freedom in the choice of the overall longitudinal dimensions LN. Hence, he can choose a radiator 17 which is larger and designed such as to dissipate better and faster considerable amounts of heat produced by the excavator 10, above all in conditions that are more unfavorable from this point of view, i.e., in conditions of movement of the vehicle on wheels.

Although the radiator 17 is represented in the attached drawings as a single bloc element, it will be appreciated that in common practice a series of radiators (not illustrated) usually is provided for cooling the engine, for cooling the oil of the hydraulic system, for air conditioning, etc.

In this respect, the portion of the radiator 17 which is favored and thus receives the largest amount of coolant air, is the one which is located in the part thereof closest to the openings 15a and 15b. Consequently, the supplementary radiators (not illustrated) advantageously may be positioned preferably at the portion of the radiator 17 closest to the openings 15a and 15b.